

**WHEN ZEEBRUGGE WAS UNDER FIRE,
THE SUBMARINES DUCKED---BRITISH
SHIPS MADE VERY BRILLIANT ATTACK**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Nov. 27.—Some new details of the bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, which the Germans were preparing as a naval base, have reached the London newspapers. The correspondent of The Express, on the Belgian frontier telegraphs that refugees report that the first shell thrown by the warships on Zeebrugge, fell among the German submarines in the inner harbor. After twenty sailors had been killed or wounded, the submarines were ordered to make a dash for safety to the

English channel and try to run the gauntlet of the fleet. Some of the submarines returned to Zeebrugge, the correspondent ironically remarks and heralds that the fate of the others is unknown. In describing the bombardment the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Amsterdam says: "The German submarines lying in the harbor basin, hid themselves below during the bombardment in order to prevent their destruction. When the warships retreated, they rose again and went in pursuit, but soon returned."

**BRITISH ARMORED TRAIN GAVE
FORTH DEATH AND DESTRUCTION
TO FORCE OF GERMAN ENGINEERS**

[By Special Wire to The Courier]
LONDON, Nov. 27.—A correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing from a town in Belgium on Wednesday, says: "Two days ago to the south of Dixmude, where the Germans are still concentrating large bodies of infantry and cavalry, the enemy made an attempt to throw a pontoon across the Yser. "Nearly two hundred men were engaged. They were covered by a powerful German battery. So well was the German plan arranged that the Franco-Belgian forces could not possibly have prevented the construction of the bridge without losing a great many men. "The Germans had completed three parts of the task with nothing more than a desultory peppering from the

French rifles when up an unconsidered little railway track came a British armored train. Roaring and spilling death, it raced into sight quite suddenly, not more than one thousand metres from the nearly completed bridge, and the two hundred Germans taken completely by surprise dropped their tools and bolted. "Many did not get far, for four of the train's guns and half a dozen machine guns shot and shell at them. In less than five minutes, nearly one hundred of the engineers had been killed and about fifty wounded. Their hard work had been blown to splinters. "The enemy's guns managed to throw the store truck at the end of the train off the rails and one of the guns was also temporarily put out of action."

GOT THROUGH MINE FIELD

German Submarine Sinks British in the Channel.

HAVRE, (via Paris), Nov. 27.—The British steamer Melachite has been sunk by a German submarine a few miles northwest of Cape Le Havre, which is about three miles from Havre.

The Melachite, a steamer of about 2,000 tons, belonging to the Cunard Company, was bound for Liverpool to Havre. She was stopped by the submarine and the crew was given 15 minutes to get into the ship's boats.

After this was done the submarine sank the Melachite and then closed her own hatches and dove beneath the sea, leaving the crew of the steamer to make their way to Havre. They arrived safely a few hours later after their boat had been sunk.

Havre is the French seaport from which Paris is approached. It is well

within the British mine fields and patrol boat lines.

WHAT'S A MINENWURFER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—French foreign office despatches, saying the Indian troops had captured a "minenwurfer" from the Germans, puzzled the embassy here to-day. The "minenwurfer" (mine thrower), which despite its ability to destroy the French trenches, found itself powerless against bayonets, according to the official cablegram. Its German name apparently baffled the dispatch writer in finding a French equivalent. The "minenwurfer" is a short range gun, which drops explosives upon the earthworks and explodes them without scattering metal.

Men's and boys' fine shirts, work shirts, overalls and smocks, at Whitlock's.

**Kaiser and Fatherland
at Fault, Is the Opinion
of German-Canadian**

"Vanity, Napoleonic ambition, tempted the Kaiser to start this war. Common sense will tell you that it is utterly impossible for the Kaiser to win. Even supposing the impossible, what are the German people going to gain? The same militarism, the same absolutism, the same taxation, the same drudgery, a world full of enemies and not a single friend. And what is more important, there would not be any German race left, as it will take years of fighting, starvation, killing, to end this war, if the Kaiser has his own way. Only the cripples will survive. The flower of the nation will be sacrificed on the altar of stubbornness and selfishness."

This is the opinion expressed by Frank Wiesner, a German-Canadian residing in Revelstoke, and who issues an appeal to his fellow countrymen all over the world, to stop the war at present raging in Europe. In this appeal, he says:

"Germans, friends, brothers: While the monstrous, heartless Minotaur of War mows down the flower of every nation; while blind, ferocious fury destroys the harvest of centuries, do not, German brothers, ever stop one moment to consider who carries the responsibility, the blame, for all this terrible destruction and devastation? "Christianity, civilization, even culture, appear to be the only miserable means of nations to annihilation each other. A perverted conception of national duty, an outlived idea of patriotism, race hatred, are the inspiration for the soldiers to kill each other."

WHERE LIES THE BLAME.

"Seventeen million men, the strongest, fittest, healthiest of Europe, are withdrawn from the work of creation, and set at the business of destruction. And who carries the blame for it: who is the real cause of it all? Was it the iron hand of necessity or the free and powerful arm of an individual, or both?"

"I am not a seer, whose mental eyes can penetrate the veil which covers up the threads, the unknown hand that weaves the destiny of nations. No one could blame the people, inspiration of my inner nature, as I hark to the intense pulsing of the life of nations. I feel that cruel necessity caused the war; that this war had to come in order to show humanity the foul foundations upon which the life of present-day society is resting. The time was ripe for European conflagration, but it took the spark of a vain, ambitious ruler to start it."

"The Kaiser's temper conquered his better reason, when he proposed and accepted the 'war against four

nations. His ambition was stronger than the consideration of the welfare of his people. Give a selfish individual unlimited power over people and he will lead them to destruction. No one could blame the people for the starting of the war. Human nature is too young yet, too pliable, easily influenced by a stronger mind. Human nature has to learn by bitter experience to whom it may safely entrust its well being. Every hour in the school of national life renews a century."

"What disgusting vision opens before our eyes! Will you wait for its realization, German brothers? Awake, arise, ally and protest against the continuation of this terrible war, if you intend to save your race from total extinction."

"While the greatest members of our race dream the idealistic dreams of a better, happier future, a healthier and stronger race and a fire nation, a few egotistic, ambitious materialists shaped 'by the grace of God' the future destiny of Germany to further their own selfish ends. They drained the people through high taxation of their hard-earned money to satisfy Napoleonic ambitions; to fill, or rather to disgrace, a few pages of history with their evil deeds."

"Destruction, slaughter, death, misery of the people are nothing to the Kaiser. Every strategic plan is of divine inspiration, every bullet carries the blessing of civilization into the camp of the enemy. Human nature is not the purpose, but only a means to his own selfish end."

"Germans, do you realize what it means, that the Kaiser never, never will give in as long as there is one man fighting for him? Do you realize what it means to the German race. Annihilation. For the sake of your own, arise and cast off the shameful shackles of imperialism. Prove your courage against the yoke of militarism and do not yield weakly to the enslaving chains of a single degenerate!"

"I prefer, a million times, to be a traitor to a selfish Kaiser than to be a traitor to my own people. Such a treason is your duty, which you owe not only to your own race but to humanity in general. The hour has come in which political freedom is within our grasp. Take it."

"Remember the Nineteenth Century, when the greatest of our race created the deepest sweetest musical compositions enriched all fields of natural science when our poets and philosophers filled our hearts with enthusiasm for all the good beautiful ideal in human nature and life; and listen in the Twentieth Century to the same divine inspiration of human nature and

the world will bless you for ever and ever. Your sincere brother "FRANK WIESNER. "Box 445, Revelstoke B.C." Men's overcoats, regular \$14.00, Friday and Saturday for \$9.95. Whitlock & Co., next to new post office, 78 Dalhousie street.

NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 3:35 p.m.—"The situation at present does not demand legislation for the suppression of football," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question as to whether such a move was under way. The Premier added that negotiations with the football magnates were progress-

sing from which satisfactory results were expected. The agitation against football because it is interfering with recruiting continues in the British press.

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EAST EDITION
FORTY-FOURTH

NAVY IS STRONGER THAN EVER

Winston Churchill Tells of the situation as it is day.

Germans Are Driven From Commercial Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered a powerful and stirring speech in review of the navy. He said that it was important present for the public to judge on the various points which had taken place, but as possible the facts connected the past operations and addition of the navy would be made in a form in which they could be studied and weighed. He looked forward hopefully to that day.

NAVY'S FOUR MAIN PERILS.
Mr. Churchill emphasized it was unwise to dwell upon incidents which were only small portions of what was going on in every part of the world. He desired to speak upon the four considerations of the navy. He said that it was important present for the public to judge on the various points which had taken place, but as possible the facts connected the past operations and addition of the navy would be made in a form in which they could be studied and weighed. He looked forward hopefully to that day.

In the first place, there was a danger of mines. The enemy had hitherto been fully surmounted. It was before the war that Great Britain would lose in the first few months of hostilities five per cent merchant marine; the actual loss was 1.8.

Then, in the third place, there was danger of mines. The enemy copied methods, he said, which the war it was not thought practised by any civilized power was glad to tell the House. Though losses had been suffered, the danger of mines had not increased and was still being furiously controlled.

TARGETS ARE SCARCE.
Fourthly, there was the danger of submarines. These had been introduced under entirely novel conditions in naval warfare of old. The movement which formerly depended on the stronger power was ed in narrow waters by the movement of submarines. It was very for the safety of Great Britain that the fleet should move with freedom and hardihood; but no pretend that anxiety was not present in the mind of those responsible. It was satisfactory that Great Britain's power marines was much greater than of the enemy.

"The only reason why we attain our results upon a large scale, he added, "is that we so select a target."

Mr. Churchill was not in emphasis the danger of invasion, as was an entire of danger to those attempting PRESSURE INCREASED.

The economic pressure many, said the First Lord, cheers, continued to develop healthy and satisfactory. German commerce had been literally swept from the sea. Britain was applying special conditions against certain vital lines required for military purposes Germany and Austria. Germany's masses of guns material gave them an advantage, but gradually this would change sides, principle virtue of the sea power which was insuring for the allies.

(Continued on Page 2)